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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 25, 1919, Temperature 59.

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 97%

February 25, 1918, Temperature 58

No. 17,397.

號五十六年二月二十五日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1919.

未己亥年八月二十五日

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**

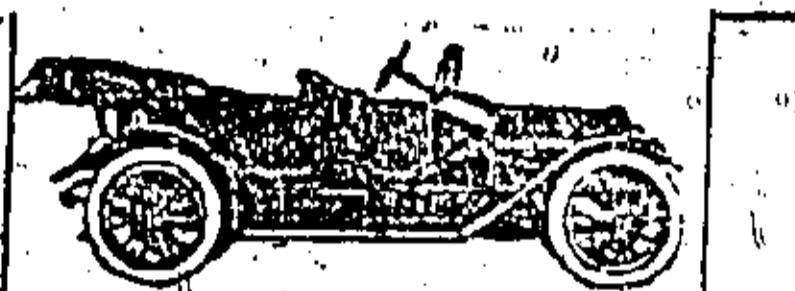
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 432.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

We have just received a  
consignment of

**THERMOS FLASKS**

AND

**THERMOS FOOD JARS**

Pint and Quart sizes

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

Hongkong Dispensary.

TEL. 16.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

**SMART**

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS

**BOOTS & SHOES**

WHITE  
TENNIS SHOES  
RUBBER SOLE  
Price \$2.50 pair

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

Cor. Queen's Road, and D'Aguilar Street.  
TELEPHONE 1355.

TAILORS

*Ross Bros.*

TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 24.  
Silver is quoted 47s. The market is quiet.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 24.

Montagu's report says the tone of the market is unchanged. The price has fallen 1/8 in order to adjust parity to the American quotation in view of the reduction in freights, etc. The trade demand is still fairly active. Shanghai exchange is 4/9 tael.

### BOMBAY'S GOVERNOR.

The appointment of Captain George Lloyd, M.P., at the age of 39, to be Governor of Bombay may have surprised some members of the Old Gangs, but it came as no surprise to those who have known him and watched his work for years. Yet, I think, says a friend, the greatest service he could ever render to the Empire, and therefore to the Allied cause, was done on the eve of war. He was one of the very few younger men among us who saw clearly and with unerring instinct exactly what was coming. With Lloyd to see was to act. The full story may not be told for years, but Mr. Leo Maxse has lifted a corner of the veil and M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, may tell much more if he ever writes his memoirs. And having done these things, Lloyd modestly mobilised with the Warwickshire Yeomanry as the junior second Lieutenant.

I have a long acquaintance with Bombay and its Governors, and believe that Lloyd is the right man for Western India in this critical time. He is fearless in decision, but does not act hastily, and has a dash of that good Quaker blood which implies both prudence and sympathy. He knows the Empire from end to end but the East best of all. Essentially a just man, he has learned by long experience how to acquire and retain the confidence of Eastern races. He came back from India not long ago imbued with the conviction that reforms were imperative, needed there and his appointment is a certain proof that if Bombay they will be handled in a liberal spirit.

Few young Britons have lived a more active and varied life. Lloyd learned diplomacy in the Constantinople Embassy, and practical business affairs in the great bank which bears the name of his family. He fought two of the hardest elections of our times, and with unfailing good humour won his seat in spite of the doleful predictions of all the experts. He made his mark in the House. His report on British trade in Asiatic Turkey and Mesopotamia, the best bit of work of the kind I know, was the fruit of long study and travel. His reward was that the Board of Trade made it "confidential," and no one heard of it until ten years afterwards, when he received a belated decoration.

His D.S.O. is no complimentary honour, for he went ashore with the first "Anzacs" at Gallipoli, and the "Gazette" made the proud statement that for months he risked his life again and again. He had seen fighting before with the Serbs in the Balkan Wars. He was with Allenby in Sinai and Palestine, with Maude in "Mespot"; with the troops of the King of the Hedjaz in Arabia; and with the Russians in Galicia, after going on a special mission to the Czar. Yet to get a word out of him about his experiences is like bombing a German out of a dug-out.

Lloyd knows Courts and camps, the Chancelleries of Europe, Parliament, society, the wild places of the earth and the peoples of the East; but he is equally at home in industrial England, by hereditary connection, and in the old party day, his name stood among the six best speakers for working-class audiences. His natural bent, however, is executive and administrative, and in the Governorship of Bombay he has found the right place at last. Younger men are needed in India and in Lloyd we have got one of the best of them.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### WHY WASTE THEM?

BECAUSE VICTORS CANNOT  
AGREE HOW TO DIVIDE.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
The papers state that the British Admiralty will urge on the Peace Conference that the surrendered German fleet be sunk, and that the Atlantic and Heligoland forts be seized by German labour at the expense of the German Government.

### THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
A detailed account of the Battle of Jutland, compiled from British official records, finally disposes of the German assertions regarding the number of German ships that escaped British gun-fire.

It states that twelve battleships, five battle-cruisers, and ten light-cruisers were hit, while the battleship "Otricland" was mined. Five destroyers are known to have been sunk. The battle-cruiser "Luetow" sustained at least forty direct hits and was torpedoed twice. She was abandoned and finally sunk by two German torpedoes. The casualties of the "Luetow" were 4,600.

The account vividly describes the terrible battering given to the battleship "Koenig" and the battle-cruiser "Seydlitz".

The former was struck fifteen times. Four of her forward compartments were flooded as the result of direct hits. The ship settled by her head and listed to port, and the starboard compartments had to be re-floated to right her. The crew, in the forward torpedo tube, were imprisoned and only extricated on June 1st, when the "Koenig" was dry-docked at Hamburg. They were kept alive by food being supplied through the voice-pipe. Rear-Admiral Ehrcke, standing on the fore-bridge, was wounded in the head by a splinter.

The "Seydlitz" was hit by twenty-three shells and one torpedo and was beached in a sinking condition. She was subsequently re-floated and docked.

Of twenty-two German battleships engaged, only ten—including the flagship, escaped damage from shell-fire or torpedoes. A few were soon repaired. Others were laid up for months. All the five battle-cruisers engaged suffered heavily.

The following is a complete record of the forces engaged:

BRITISH.—Twenty-four Dreadnoughts, ten attached cruisers, eight battle-cruisers, twelve light-cruisers, eight vessels of the first and second cruiser squadrons, six vessels of the light cruiser squadron and seventy-eight destroyers.

GERMAN.—Twenty-two battle-ships, sixteen battle-cruisers and twenty-seven destroyers.

It is clearly established that, of the vessels actually in action, preponderance of force lay with the enemy.

### AMERICAN REACTIONARIES.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.

In the Senate, the Republican, Mr. Shuman, introduced a resolution calling on President Wilson to preserve an un-biased mind until he discusses the League of Nations' scheme with the Senate.

The Republican, Mr. Borah, attacked

The League as the most radical departure

from the American policy of avoiding entanglement.

He said that Article ten of

the League's constitution makes the United States one of the guarantors of territorial integrity.

The British Empire

declared that the League was the greatest triumph of British diplomacy

for three centuries, and that the scheme

was taken almost bodily from the

constitution proposed by General Smuts.

The League's recognition of the

voting power of the British Dominions

gave America's greatest commercial rival

five votes to one of the United States

ARMENIAN CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 21st.

Boghos Nubar Pasha, the Armenian

national spokesman, states that Armenia's

claims, which the Peace Conference is to

hear shortly, are that the belt of territory

across Asia Minor, from Mersina to

the Georgian frontier, comprising the

Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir and

Kharput Siwas, should be formed into an Armenian national state, under the

guarantees of the League of Nations with a great Power as "Mandatory."

The Armenians also ask for Port

Trebizond and part of the Vlachetia.

The existing Armenian republic

of the Caucasus, naturally, forms part

of the new State.

### MUST PREVENT RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a

banquet of the English-Speaking Union,

held in London, in celebration of George

Washington's birthday, dwelt on the

immense responsibilities of the Latin

and Anglo-Saxons as a consequence of

the situation in Germany and Russia.

He was confident that the Bolshevik

plague in Russia would pass even with

out an external remedy, but they must

endeavour not to allow the brotherhood

of adversity to unite Germany and Russia

He held that, after

reparation and punishment, for

the wrongs done to Russia, a way of

life would be found for her which would

reconcile her to her changed situation

in the world. He also hoped that a similar

way would be found for Russia, which

leaves her a friend of Great Britain

and the United States, England and

America, united with their gallantly

France, were unavailable.

(Continued on Page 102)

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### SITUATION IN GERMANY.

BAVARIA A. REPUBLIC.

COPENHAGEN, February 22nd.  
A message from Berlin dated Febrary 22nd, states that the Foreigner Zeitung says that Bavaria was yesterday evening proclaimed a Soviet Republic by the revolutionary Munich Soviet, which is all-powerful.

### SHOOTING IN THE DIAET.

BERLIN, February 22nd.  
Sensational happenings in the Diet are reported. The man who shot Herr Auer, the Secretary for Home Affairs, subsequently sprang among the Deputies and repeatedly fired at the Ministers' bench. Other shots then rang out from the strangers' gallery, the course of which the Minister of Justice, Herr Timm, was hit. Neither Herr Auer nor Herr Timm are expected to survive.

### SHOOTING UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

BERLIN, February 22nd.  
Complete confusion prevails in Munich where the military Command admits its helplessness to cope with the situation. Sanguinary incidents are expected.

### COPENHAGEN, February 22nd.

A message from Berlin states that martial law has been proclaimed in Munich. A Committee of Action has been formed, including representatives of the Communists and the Soviet.

### SPARTACISTS START CIVIL WAR.

COPENHAGEN, February 22nd.  
A later message states that civil war has broken out. At a given signal (by the ringing of the church bells) a procession of 10,000 workmen, from the suburbs, marched towards the city. Violent firing began and shops were plundered. Hundreds of citizens fled out the Spartacists occupied the terminus and prevented further captures. The Spartacists, whose adherents include well-known Anarchists, rushed through the streets in armoured motor-cars. They arrested the War Minister, Herr Rossau, who stated that he was wounded in the Diet affray.

### BERLIN, February 22nd.

Lieutenant Arco Valley (the assassin of the Bavarian Premier) is a member of a prominent and ancient Bavarian family. It is believed that the

## NOTICES.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## HOTEL MARIOTT.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGG NOODLES,  
VERMICELLI,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Hoover" label and are made from flour of the best quality, containing a large proportion of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal constituents of flour. Gluten is used to digest and coagulate more nutriment than starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been sent to all the principal countries in the world.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

THE HING WAH PASTA MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.  
Head Office: No. 47 land of Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone 1111.  
Principal Factory: No. 11, North Broadway Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone 2225.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable address: "Hingwah."

## BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2439. 26 Des Voeux Road Central.  
THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS  
ON HIRE and FOR SALE  
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of  
CHILDREN'S SKUDERS & CARS  
Inspection solicited. Price moderate.  
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALTY.

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURED.

## Westinghouse

## LAMPS

For Sale by:  
GERIN, DREBARD & CO.  
Tel. 1114.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOM  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Madison, Electric Light, Heat and Lighting.  
A European Bath and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water Systems  
throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Star Ferry.  
Recently renovated and reformed. Electric Light and Heat throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTSON. Terms moderate. Special terms for  
families on application to the manager.

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".

J. H. O'KEELEY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY.)

100 HOOCH STREET.

Under American Management. Rice and rice yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. English Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Moderate and "Penny" Rates.  
Application to the Proprietors, LONDON and PASCAL, Passenger Books.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". MRS. F. L. CAMERON.

## BLUE BIRD

HOT and COLD DRINKS.

DEALERS IN

Biscuits and Orange

Blossom American Chocolates

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

Anthrax: Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road &amp; Peppermint Street.

ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

TANG YUK, D.

the late HEDY TING.

14, D'AGUILAR Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Catering from

15, Morrison Street.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. DODDISON.

16, Morrison Street.

"Embossed"  
Virginia Cigarettes

## C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR  
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(for account of the concerned)

930 cwt. Pan Head Rivets,

3" x 1" to 3"

820 cwt. Pan Head Rivets,

2" x 1" to 3"

590 cwt. Pan Head Rivets,

1" x 1" to 3"

4½ tons Round Mild Steel Bars,

3/16" x 16' 20'

5 tons Round Mild Steel Bars,

5/16" x 16' 20'

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

on

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 5 Minden Villas, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

Cherrywood drawing room suite,

Chesterfield sofa, &amp; easy chairs, pile

carpets &amp; rug, pictures,

etc., etc., etc.

Teak sideboard, extension dining

table &amp; chairs, dinner waggon, glass &amp;

sarcery ware,

etc., etc., etc.

Pantry &amp; Kitchen utensils.

Also

Electric light fittings, 2 ceiling fans

&amp; 2 desk fans.

1 Chubbs Safe,

1 Hand Sewing Machine,

N. B. Most of the above furniture

made by Lane Crawford &amp; Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 26th.

inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

on

THE Undersigned has received in-

structions from the Mortgagors to

sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock

P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919

at his sales room, Duddell Street

Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground

situate at Victoria in the Colony of

Hongkong and registered in the Land

Office as the Remaining Portion of

Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 to-

gether with all messuages erections and

buildings thereon now known as No.

298 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired

residue of a term of 999 years created

therein by an Indenture of Crown

Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21,00.

For further particulars and conditions

of sale apply to

MR. S. W. TSO,

Solicitor for the Mortgagors

or the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

on

Particulars and Conditions of Sale

of

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

situate at Victoria, Hongkong

and known as 33 Tung Man Street

To be sold by order of the Mortgagors

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

THURSDAY, March 6, 1919,

at 3 p.m.

BY

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

At his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars of the above mentioned

property.

All that piece or parcel of ground

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and

registered in the Land Office with the

Buildings thereon known as No. 38 Tung Man

Street.

The property is held for the residue

of the term of 999 years from the 26th

day of June 1843, created therein by

the Crown Lease of Inland Lot No.

1988.

The area of the said piece or parcel

of ground is 376 square feet or there-

abouts and the proportion of the

Crown Rent payable in respect there-

of is \$7.00 per annum.

For further particulars of the pro-

perty and Conditions of Sale apply to

Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ,

Solicitor for the Vendor

24, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

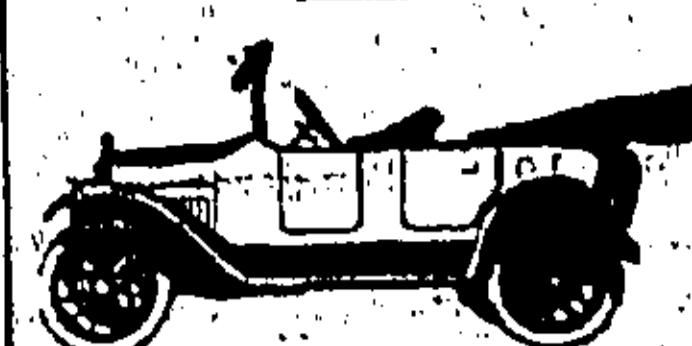
Auctioneer.

Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

## INTIMASTION

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

## MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.KODAKS  
& FILMSPlates & Papers.  
Developing & Printing  
Undertaken.A. TACK & CO.,  
26, Des Voeux Road



Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Provisions, Bakers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes and  
Bentley's  
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address

"WINTON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON

THURSDAY,  
February 27, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at  
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
One Badminton Set with Racquets  
&c., &c., &c.  
One Croquet set (full size)  
several bicycles  
Piano by Collard & Collard in good  
condition.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON

THURSDAY,  
February 27, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,  
Comprising:  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and  
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.  
DRAWNWORK—Bedspreads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c.  
EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table  
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.  
A few lots of Attache Cases and  
Bellows Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON

THURSDAY,  
February 27, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
&c., &c.

Comprising:  
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs  
(new), Folding Card and Occasional  
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin  
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,  
Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,  
(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner  
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables  
and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services,  
Crockery, and good Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated  
Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large  
Blackwood Screen Boudoir and white Panels,  
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,  
Tennis Posts and Net, Several  
Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also  
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly  
new), by Willcox & Gibbs with all  
accessories, 1 Piano by Ernest Kaps,  
Dresden in very good condition and one  
"Reliance" Typewriter (new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue),  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A Friend to Many of our Friends  
Thousands of Ladies and Gentlemen  
of all Nations have a box  
of APIOL & STEEL PILLS  
in their medicine-chests, because these  
pills are the best for all kinds of  
ailments. The World over are  
they known as the "Cure for  
Coughs, Colds, & Rheumatism, &c."

MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF  
HONGKONG.

THE following Telegram has just  
been received from the Mayor of  
Dover:

"President St. George's Society,  
Hongkong.

Erecting memorial commemorating  
glorious work Admiral Sir Roger  
Kovas and Dover Patrol. May I  
add Hongkong Society to list of  
subscribers?"

"FARLY, MAYOR DOVER."  
Britons who may wish to participate  
are invited to send in their subscriptions  
which are limited to £5 each, to  
the Hon. Treasurer of the Society—  
Mr. P. S. CASSIDY, Vice of the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—  
as soon as possible. List will be  
closed on February 28, and an acknowl-  
edgment sent to subscribers in due  
course.

F. A. WELLS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1919.

WEDNESDAY and  
Saturday (Off-Day),  
February 26 and March 1.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the  
GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE  
may be obtained from Messrs. KELLAND  
WATSON LTD., or at the Gate. Price  
£10 for the Meeting (excluding the  
£10 for the Day).

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be  
shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on  
application to the Undersigned on  
SATURDAY, the 22nd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside  
the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course  
during the race days. WITHOUT  
TICKETS, which can be had on application  
to the Undersigned. These Tickets are  
only available for Servants while in  
attendance on their employer or when on  
duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with  
Servants' passes in their possession will  
forfeit them and the holders thereof will  
be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of the above  
Company will be held at the REGIS-  
TERED OFFICE of the Company,  
Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony  
of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th  
day of February, 1919, at Noon, when  
the abovementioned resolution which was  
passed at the Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Company held on the  
18TH day of February, 1919, will  
be submitted for confirmation as a  
Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be  
altered in a manner following,  
viz:—

"In Article 82 the word "five"  
shall be substituted for the word  
"four".

The effect of this resolution will be  
to increase the maximum number of  
Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February,  
1919.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the ORDINARY YEARLY  
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS  
in this Company will be held at the  
Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on  
FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15  
P.M. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Board of Directors  
together with a Statement of Accounts  
for the year ending 31st December  
1918.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of  
the Company will be CLOSED from  
FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY,  
28th February, 1919, (both days in-  
clusive) during which period no  
TRANSFER of SHARES can be  
REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany will be held at St. George's  
Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on  
TUESDAY, March 4, 1919, at 12  
o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiv-  
ing a Statement of Accounts and the  
Report of the General Manager for the  
year ending December 31, 1918, and  
electing a Consulting Committee and  
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
THURSDAY, February 27, 1919,  
UNTIL TUESDAY, March 4, 1919,  
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLAR-  
ED for the Year ending 31st  
December 1918, at the rate of Two  
Pounds five shillings Sterling together  
with a Bonus of One Pound ten shillings  
Sterling per share, is payable on  
and after MONDAY the 24th day of  
February Current at the Office of the  
Corporation, where Shareholders are  
requested to apply for Warrants.

By ORDER of the COURT of  
DIRECTORS,

N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One complete set Engines and  
Boiler in good working order.

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,  
Boiler 12 x 10", working pressure  
120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with  
Engine Seats, Shafts and Propeller and  
all piping, &c., connected with the  
above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,  
and

2 Navigating Compases.

At present stored at Kwong Tung  
Cheung's shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further partic-  
ulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

WING & PERRINS

Established 1787.

London, 107, Fleet Street.

Agents for the  
Manufacture and  
Importation of  
Fancy Sauces and  
Condiments.

WING & PERRINS  
Sauces, Sauces, Sauces.

# SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 116.

Wm. Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS  
HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF  
SUITINGS  
AND  
LIGHT & HEAVY  
OVERCOATINGS.

These are priced much lower than those prevailing in England. Having placed our orders well ahead we are offering all the popular cloths in a grade now practically unobtainable.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. A. J. WALTERS begs to return sincere thanks to his relations and friends for the many expressions of condolence received on his recent bereavement, and also for the beautiful floral tributes sent.

## DEATH.

WALTERS.—At the French Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th February, 1919, Kathleen Eise Lysaught, the beloved wife of Alfred J. Walters, No. 9, Broadwood Road.

## BIRTH.

GORDON.—On February 18, at Shanghai, the wife of E. H. Gordon, of a daughter.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1919.

## THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

The war had a lot of new weapons, like gas, and flying machines, and submarines. It also had one weapon which is anything but new, but which was used more extensively on this than possibly any previous occasion. It was used more or less by all parties to the conflict, but, by none more lavishly than the Germans. The allusion is to the weapon of the lie. To the diplomat an ever present help in time of trouble, though his name for it would be "official dementia," or "terminological inexactitude," or something in that line of decent camouflage—the lie was to the Hun the first instinctive weapon either for attack or defence.

We knew that somebody had lied about that Jutland Battle. It was necessary that one or the other story must be false. An American historian decided that neither side had been particularly truthful, and that the battle was a draw. How he could be sure of this on the strength of two untrustworthy witnesses did not appear. The long telegram, from

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar also same, 3s. 1 3/16d.

Canton opens its seventh athletic meeting on February 27.

The "Canton Times" says the U. S. S. Helena is back at Canton from Manila.

A Canton soldier has been sentenced to be shot for robbery from a merchant.

Macao is having a carnival on Sunday, March 2, with the usual "battle of flowers."

Pokie P. Wong plays K. K. Leung to-night at the V.R.C. in the Championship Billiards Competition.

To-day's return of communicable disease mentions only one case, a Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever. It ignores the epidemic of gamblingitis.

Major P. Nevill, R.G.A., left for Home on the "Mishima Maru" after being stationed here for over seven years. Major Nevill is accompanied by Mrs. Nevill.

The date of the Hongkong Poultry Association's meeting (dog and poultry) has been altered to Friday, 28th inst. See advt. in another part of this paper.

"Vanity Fair" opens to-morrow night at the Theatre Royal. A good place to go for either winners or losers. The latter will be cheered up the gaiety of the former augmented.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$13,602, or \$581 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate for the eight weeks was \$114,493, or \$7,154 more than in the same portion of last year.

Snatching a gold mounted rattan bangle from the wrist of a Chinese baby, a thief was caught in Queen's Road East and brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. His plea was that destitution forced him to steal. He was sent to prison for four months and was also ordered to be birched.

The British novelist whose article on English and American manners is reproduced elsewhere in this issue shows a characteristic British boastfulness coupled with blindness to facts. He says "we have ingrained respect for the individual conscience which is at the bottom of all free institutions." Anyone who can claim that after the treatment of the "conscientious objectors" during the war is not a competent witness to anything.

The staging of "Pinkie" to be produced on March 21 will surpass anything ever done before by the A.D.C. Some of the best musical talent has been secured and over fifty girls and children will be featured in the show. The music of "Pinkie and the Fairies" is by Frederick Norton, composer of "Chu Chin Chow," and although the play was first produced in London over ten years ago, it is still toured in the Provinces and always enjoys phenomenal popularity.

Mr. W. Glendinning's house at Morrison Hill Road was late last night visited by two thieves who got into his fowl-house and stole seven of the birds. The poultry, disturbed at their roost, raised such a commotion that the cook boy was awakened, and he gave chase to the thieves. One of them succeeded in making his escape. The pursuit of the other thief was so closely maintained that he was forced to drop his booty. He eventually ran into the arms of a constable at Bowrington Bridge, and was this morning given six weeks' jail by Mr. J. R. Wood.

Warren Barnes & Co's last fortnightly circular, to hand is dated Jan. 31.

Hemp.—It says there have been no important transactions in hemp, but dealers maintain a firm front on the strength of the improvement in the New York spot market. Receipts since Jan. 1 were 79,516 bales, and clearances 31,062 bales.

Sugar.—This market still rules strong, and prices of all classes of sugar are trading upwards. There are still buyers, but very few sellers at from £24 13s. 6d. to £15 13s. 3d. downwards to £13 13s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Total exports to date 6,072 tons.

Copra.—Market weak. Large mills not buying. Oil prices in U.S.A. declined, £26 18s. 6d. per ton for sun-dried exports 1,000 tons.

Coal.—A declining tendency, in sympathy with freights. Forthnight's imports totalled 18,463 tons.

Rice.—Declined prices on a false rumour of Government buying. Further fall probable. Round about.

Flour.—Surplus stocks abundant.

Pesos 25 per barrel; landed.

Freights.—Weak and inactive.

## NEW GOVERNOR.

## NOT A MILITARY MAN.

## CEYLON'S COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The successor of Sir Henry May is appointed.

It isn't Sir Julian Byng. It isn't anybody the quid-nuncs guessed it would be. It isn't even a military man. Here is the official notice as received by the "China Mail" to-day.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1919.

Sir, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Reginald Edward Stubbs, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, to be Governor of Hongkong.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. M. Fletcher,

Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Stubbs is 48 years of age, having been born on October 18, 1876. He is the youngest son of the late Rev. William Stubbs, who was a Doctor of Divinity and one time Bishop of Oxford.

His Excellency the New Governor is a married man, having espoused in 1900 a daughter of F. Womack M.B., a lecturer on Physics at Bart's Hospital. He has two sons.

He was educated at Radley and Corpus Christi, took first class Mods. in 1897, 1st Litt. Hum. in 1899, and his B.A. in the same year.

He began his official career in 1900, as a Second Class Clerk in the Colonial Office. By 1907 he was Acting First Class Clerk, and received substantive appointment as such in 1910. In 1911 he was sent out to Malaya on a special mission, and visited Hongkong at the same time. He was a member of the West African Lands Committee in 1912, and in the following year was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. From January to October 1913 he was Officer Administering that Government. He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1914.

He is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and "Who's Who" credits him with the publication of Lucas' Historical Geography, vol. I, 2nd edition, 1906.

## RACING AND BETTING IN JAPAN.

Mr. "Bert" Goodman, has been "doing" the racecourses of the Far East, and in communicating his impressions to "The Statesman," he remarks "The meetings promoted by the Nippon Race Club at Yokohama are the queerest of the lot. The races are mostly for country-bred, and Cup Day is the big day of the year, when a Cup presented by His Majesty the Emperor is run for."

Mr. Goodman was present when this race was decided on May 18 and said it was really laughable to see the pomp and circumstance which attended the presentation of the Cup, which was worth at the outside 500 rupees. The Crown Prince made the presentation, surrounded by a glittering army of officers.

The Cup was won by a horse named Doiran, and Mr. Goodman was among those who received a card saying: "Doiran requests the pleasure of your company at his stable after the race."

To the stable was attached a little room where the delighted owner entertained his horse guests. This pleasing little custom is one of the novelties of racing in Japan. "The horses," said Mr. Goodman, "are easily two seconds furlong behind ours, and are mostly ridden by Japanese riders. I only saw one European jockey there."

Speaking of the betting, he said the entrance fee is two yen (three rupees), and when the visitor pays it he is given two tickets which can be used to bet with. The tickets are put in a box bearing the number of the horse it is desired to back, and the backer retains a counterfoil.

The paying out system is arranged alphabetically from A to H, the latter being the shortest "price."

It means that the backer gets his yen back, but even then he does not get the "cash"—he gets a new yen chit.

Well, our imaginations were vain things. The American soldiers came, and we liked them. They were fine, healthy-looking, resolute men, with the self-confidence of men who know what they can do and are determined to do it. They astonished us by their modesty. I do not mean to suggest

that they were not any American soldiers who "bragged" there probably were, although I never met any—but I do mean to suggest that the very great majority of them were men of quiet demeanor who made few assertions, but who asked a great many questions. I am not sure that their inquisitiveness did not astonish us more than their modesty. They were always making inquiries—they even carried notebooks in which they jotted down our answers to their questions—and they manifested a desire to know all that there was to know. There was no attempt to teach us how to do the job; there was, on the contrary, a great anxiety to be taught.

It became a common sight to see American officers in our trenches gathering information. In my battalion we had two American doctors, in succession as M.O.s, and they were liked not only by the officers of the battalion but also by the men. Rumors began to run about the trenches of the way in which the Americans were testing this and testing that, comparing our gas respirator with the French one, accepting this idea from us and that idea from the French, and perhaps another idea from the captured Boche. And training in no place in the world are so many rumors born and spread as in the trenches; and after a while the stories of the way in which the Americans trained became legendary in character. And a most extraordinary change in our attitude towards them took place. Imagining that they would be full of boasts, we had prepared to depreciate them; finding that they were modest and determined, we actually took to boast-

## THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

## BY ST. JOHN ERVINE.

When we first heard that the American soldiers were in France, there was a great deal of curiosity, mingled with some perturbation, about them among the British soldiers. We had the professional curiosity of the soldier to see of what stuff this new body of fighting men was made. We were anxious, too, to see how they would bear themselves in the trenches, under shell fire, in attack, and in defense. They would come to the war very fresh and fit and with something of the romance and eagerness for adventure with which our men had entered the war; we wondered how they would carry themselves when they had sustained the first shocks of reality. I remember, after the great retreat last March, waiting in Boulogne for a train to take me up the line, and while I waited I saw battalions of young soldiers from England moving from the transports to the rest camps outside the town. Most of them were lads, new to France, and they were very gay as they marched out of the town. When one heard them singing and shouting and laughing, one imagined that time had turned back and that we were in the brave days of 1914 again.

"They'll do damn little singin' when they get up the line." I heard an old soldier saying as he watched the boys go by.

Something of that old soldier's mood was in all of us in France when we heard that the Americans had landed and might at any moment appear in the line. How would they comport themselves? We knew what the war was like, but they had only read about it, and we knew that the difference between the two knowledges was tremendous. We knew, too, that it is impossible to prophesy how men will bear the shock of shell and fighting. I have seen men who seemed likely to be of the heroic build behave uncommonly like cravens in time of danger, shrivel from fine, stalwart, assertive men into shuddering, reluctant, and very cautious men; and I have seen men who seemed to be timorous, scared things like heroes of romance. Human nerve is a queer, contrary thing that supports you or lets you down in very unexpected ways, and no one will venture, after war experience, to say who is likely to prove to be heroic and who is likely to prove to be afraid. The man who is afraid to-day may prove to be tomorrow's hero.

Our perturbation was not concerned with the question of the heroism of the American troops; it was concerned with their vanity. We had been brought up in the tradition that the American is a vainglorious man who regards his country as the only country in the world, and brags incessantly of his own achievements and of the achievements of his fellow-countrymen. We had a fear that he would bounce into our trenches and tell us that he was coming to win this damned war for us because we were unable to win it ourselves. We thought that he would be too conceited to take tips from us; that he would be loud-voiced, boastful, inconsiderate, and offensive in his manner, and, from a military point of view, imprudent and hasty. We imagined that he would wish to conduct the war in the manner of a boy's story, with lots of dash and splutter and magnificent charges from which, of course, the Boche would stagger back, broken, confused, and defeated.

The reason why Botzen, the chief town in South Tyrol, came to be prematurely occupied by the Italians is described by a correspondent of the Corriere della Sera. It was arranged that the Italians were to reach Botzen on the afternoon of November 9, but on the evening of November 6 the commander of the most advanced Italian group was called to the telephone by some one who insisted that he was in Botzen, speaking over an Austrian wire. The Corriere reports the conversation thus:

"Hello, who is it?"

"The commander of the 11th Army Corps."

"Italian."

"No. Austrian General von Schenkenstuel himself. Dear sir, in the name of the citizens of Botzen I ask you kindly to send your troops to restore order in the city here."

"But haven't you your own troops?"

"Yes, I have; but that is the trouble. My men are mostly Hungarians—difficult to manage. I pray, general, that your troops may advance at once."

The result of this dialogue was that the Italian Alpini entered Botzen the next morning, and rioting in the town stopped.

The most farcical situations then occurred in the Tyrolean hotels so well known to British tourists. Outgoings of Austrians and their servants rummaged for their belongings among the piles of luggage belonging to both armies. Servants, not yet dismissed by the vanquished, sought situations with the conquerors, and one officer, whose boots were polished later by a German batman, said that the result was highly creditable to the Teutonic substitute.

Ing in their behalf, and our favorite expression was, "The Yanks'll put the wind up Jerry when they get at him!" With swift unanimity we decided that the Americans were taking the war seriously.

By this time a great many units of the American Army had been under fire for lengthy periods. They knew now what the war is like, and do not need to come into our trenches for tips and advice; they can afford to give advice to others; and we who watched them as they learned their job are sure that they are applying the knowledge they picked up with great effect and to great purpose.

## TENNIS.

The draw for the Open Championship Singles and Open Doubles respectively were as follows:

## EVENT NO. 1.

## OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

## 1ST ROUND.

- 1.—A. H. Rumjahn ..... Bye
- 2.—T. Mashima ..... "
- 3.—B. W. Bradbury ..... "
- 4.—G. Manley ..... "
- 5.—A. H. Crook ..... "
- 6.—Tan Toon Lay ..... "
- 7.—R. Townsend ..... "
- 8.—V. Yanovich ..... "
- 9.—F. A. Redmond ..... "
- 10.—Wong Po Keung ..... "
- 11.—N. E. Kent ..... "
- 12.—A. B. Raworth ..... Bye
- 13.—M. P. Lo ..... "
- 14.—S. E. Green ..... "
- 15.—Chua Siu Kah ..... "
- 16.—Yew Man Tsun ..... "
- 17.—A. Morse ..... "
- 18.—E. Crocker ..... "

## EVENT NO. 2.

## OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

## 1ST ROUND.

- 1.—S. H. Dodwell & H. Hancok ...
- 2.—Tan Toon Lay & Chua Siu Kah.
- 3.—A. H. Rumjahn & G. Manley.
- 4.—B. W. Bradbury & F. G. Thompson.
- 5.—T. Mashima & H. Sakuma.
- 6.—R. Townsend & E. Crocker.
- 7.—V. Yanovich & J. M. J. Lopes.
- 8.—F. A. Redmond & N. E. Kent.
- 9.—S. E. Green & E. Abraham.
- 10.—A. B. Raworth & A. Morse.
- 11.—C. C. Hickling & A. D. Humpreys.
- 12.—L. Foster & W. Kay.
- 13.—Yew Man Tsun & Y. C. Chow.
- 14.—A. H. Crook & A. A. Claxton.
- 15.—M. K. Lo &

## MANNERS BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Britons at times have a vast and pleasant candour about themselves that reflects the persistent desire for truthfulness animating the British spirit. We haven't always coincided with what literary "observers" like Dickens and Kipling and Bennett and Wells have said about us, but when the novelists tell their own England, we turn open ears, says an American paper. Here is Galsworthy on both of us, the English and ourselves, and he appraches fearlessly some of the things that in a bloody and sacrificial war we have been willing to forget, some of the peculiarities of both sides of the Anglo-Saxon group that each side has still to understand in the other. On that understanding, Galsworthy says in "The Yale Review," the future happiness of nations depends more than on any other cause.

"I have never held a whole-hearted brief for the British character. There is a lot of good in it, but much which is repellent. It has a kind of deliberate unattractiveness, setting out on its journey with the words: 'Take me or leave me.' One may respect a person of this sort, but it's difficult either to know or to like him. I am told that an American officer said recently to a British staff officer in a friendly voice: 'So we're going to clean up brother Boche together!' and the British staff officer replied: 'Really?' No wonder Americans sometimes say: 'I've got no use for those fellows.' The world is consecrate to strangeness and discovery, and the attitude of mind concreted in that 'Really!' seems unforgivable, till one remembers that it is manner rather than matter which divides the hearts of American and Briton.

"In a huge, still, half-developed country, where every kind of national type and habit comes to run a 'new thread' into the rich tapestry of American life and thought, people must find it almost impossible to conceive the life of a little old island where traditions persist generation after generation without anything to break them up; where blood remains undetected in new strains; where our becomes crystallised for lack of contrasts, and manner gets set like a plaster mask. The English manner of to-day, of what are called the classes, is the growth of only a century or so. There was probably nothing, at all like it in the days of Elizabeth or even of Charles the Second. The English manner was still racy when the inhabitants of Virginia, as we are told, sent over to ask that there might be despatched to them some hierarchical assistance for the good of their souls, and were answered: 'D—n your souls, grow tobacco!'

"But this British self-consciousness is no mere fluffy gaucherie, it is our special form of what Germans would call Kultur. Behind every manifestation of thought or emotion, the Briton retains control of self, and is thinking: 'That's all I'll let them see'; 'That's all I'll let myself feel.' This stoicism is good in its refusal to be fondered; bad in that it fosters a narrow outlook; starves emotion, spontaneity, and frank sympathy; destroys grace and what one may describe roughly as the lovable side of personality. The English hardly ever say just what comes into their heads. What we call 'good form,' the unwritten law which governs certain classes of the Briton, savours of the dull, and glacial; but there lurks within it a core of virtue. It has grown up like a callous shell round two fine ideals—suppression of the ego lest it trample on the corns of other people; and exaltation of the maxim: 'Deeds before words.'

"A Frenchman, Andre Chevillon, whose book, 'England and the War,' I commend to anyone who wishes to understand British peculiarities, used these words in a recent letter: 'You English are so strange to us French, you are so utterly different from any other people in the world.' Yes! We are a lonely race. Deep in our hearts, I think, we feel that only the American people could ever really understand us. And being extraordinarily self-conscious, perverse, and proud, we do our best to hide from Americans that we have any such feeling. It would distress the average Briton to confess that he wanted to be understood, had anything so natural as a craving for fellowship or being liked. . . . There is something touching and terrifying about our character, about the depth at which it keeps its real yearnings; about the perversity with which it disposes them, and its inability to show its feelings. We are, deep down, under all our lazy mentality, the most combative and competitive race in the world, with the exception perhaps of the American.

"This is at once a spiritual link with America, and yet one of the great barriers of the friendship between the two people. We are not sure whether we are better men than Americans. Whether we are really better men than French, Germans, Russians, Italians, Chinese or any other race, is, of course, more than a question, but those peoples are all so different from us that we are bound, I suppose, secretly to consider ourselves superior. But between Americans and ourselves under all differences there is some mysterious 'deep kinship' which causes us to doubt and makes us irritable, as if we were continually

## INDIA SCOURGED BY INFLUENZA.

## MILLIONS OF DEATHS.

The influenza epidemic shows definite signs of abatement, wrote the "Times" correspondent on November 23. Its ravages have been terrible. In Bombay city there were 15,000 deaths, and in Delhi city, on a population of 200,000, the death-rate at one time reached 800 daily.

In the rural tracts beyond the reach of effective prophylactic measures the loss has been tremendous. A recent report shows that in the Punjab it followed much the same course as in places attracting more public notice. The first signs appeared in August. In September it persisted in a mild form, and from the middle of October until November 8th it was acute. It is estimated that the number of deaths ranges from 5 to 10 per cent. of the population. The death roll is heaviest amongst young adults and women.

The number of deaths in the Punjab is estimated at 250,000. When the final results of the epidemic are summed up it will probably be found that other provinces have suffered on approximately the same scale. No part of the country seems to have escaped, although the visitation was lightest in Bengal, and even the dry and bracing Himalayan tracts are reported to have been severely attacked.

One lesson of the epidemic is that the United Kingdom is not the only country where an active reconstructive social policy is imperative. The vigorous prosecution of a sanitary campaign is urgent in India, which cannot stand these drains on its man-power. A scheme is now afoot to establish a Medical Research Institute in Bombay on the lines of the Rockefeller Institute. Large donations are promised, and the scheme holds out abundant promise of providing machinery for the investigation of these destructive and baffling problems.

The population of the Punjab and the Punjab Native States is about 24,000,000, and of the whole of India about 315,000,000. If the influenza death-rate proves as heavy throughout India as in the Punjab, this would give a total death-roll of over 3,000,000.

being tickled by that question: Now am I really a better man than he? Exactly what proportion of American blood at this time of day is British I know not; but enough to make us definitely cousins—always an awkward relationship. We see in Americans a sort of image of ourselves; feel near enough, yet far enough, to criticise and carp at the points of difference. It is as though a man went out and encountered, in the street, what he thought for the moment was himself, and, wounded in his amour propre, instantly began to disparage the appearance of that fellow.

"Probably community of language rather than of blood accounts for our sense of kinship, for a common means of expression cannot but mould thought and feeling into some kind of unity. One can hardly overrate the intimacy which a common literature brings. . . .

"The American and Briton, especially the British townsman, have a kind of bone-deep defiance of Fate, a readiness for anything which may turn up, a dry, wry smile under the blackest sky, and an individual way of looking at things, which nothing can shake. Americans and Britons both, we must and will think for ourselves, and know why we do a thing before we do it. We have that ingrained respect for the individual conscience which is at the bottom of all free institutions. Some years before the war an intelligent and cultivated Austrian who had lived long in England was asked for his opinion of the British. 'In many ways,' he said, 'I think you are inferior to us; but one great thing I have noticed about you which we have not. You think and act and speak for yourselves.' If he had passed those years in America instead of in England he must needs have pronounced the same judgment of Americans. . . .

"Under the pressure of this war there is, beneath the lip service we pay to democracy, a disposition to lose faith in it because of its undoubted weakness and inconvenience in a struggle with states autocratically governed; there is even a sort of secret reaction to autocracy.

"On those lines there is no way out of a future of bitter rivalries, chicanery and wars, and the probable total failure of our civilisation. The only cure which I can see lies in democratising the whole world and removing the present weaknesses and shams of democracy by education of the individual conscience in every country. Goodby to that chance if Americans and Britons fall foul of each other, refuse to pool their thoughts and hopes and to keep the general welfare of mankind in view. They have got to stand together, not in aggressive and jealous policies, but in defence and championing of the self-helpful, self-governing, 'live and let live' philosophy of life."

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## GERMANS IN U.S.A.

The number of Germans registered in the principal cities of the U.S.A. were:

Philadelphia	13,000
Boston	2,000
St. Louis	8,000
Chicago	27,000
San Francisco	6,500
New York, including nearby New Jersey	50,000

## MINERS FAVOUR STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 23. The ballot of 800,000 members of the Miners Federation continue in favour of a general strike. The figures at midnight yesterday were 308,053 in favour and 68,833 against.

## FUNERAL OF SIR W. LAURIER.

LONDON, Feb. 23. Ottawa reports that the remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been lying in state in the House of Commons since Wednesday. Interment took place at Notre Dame Cemetery to-day. Government offices and places of business are closed, and buildings draped with black flags at half-mast.

Simultaneously the bells were all tolled. Requiem services are being held throughout Canada.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

## WAR BOND DRAWING

The Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society War Bond Drawing have pleasure in announcing that the Winning Numbers for the Drawing which took place on Friday, 21st inst., were as follows:

## The Winning Numbers.

Prize No.	Value.	Winning Ticket	Prize No.	Value.	Winning Ticket
1	\$17,610	15033	29	\$210	15093
2	7,050	08018	30	210	23072
3	5,050	11409	31	210	01320
4	7,050	04784	32	210	18857
5	7,050	20126	33	210	26475
6	7,050	08344	34	210	22490
7	3,320	12236	35	140	12395
8	700	24830	36	140	07605
9	700	19143	37	140	09092
10	700	23056	38	140	25174
11	350	13939	39	140	07221
12	350	20363	40	140	14378
13	350	27576	41	140	18977
14	350	05864	42	140	16379
15	350	00666	43	140	07104
16	350	11949	44	140	19083
17	280	22201	45	70	14532
18	280	22295	46	70	25934
19	280	12900	47	70	04187
20	280	03913	48	70	01175
21	280	02040	49	50	24232
22	280	04018	50	50	04830
23	280	11710	51	50	66555
24	280	06781	52	50	11653
25	210	00924	53	50	28512
26	210	21347	54	50	02108
27	210	10468	55	50	25107
28	210	04441	56	50	03997

R. M. DYER,  
President.J. MACDONALD,  
Hon. Treasurer.J. M. GOEDON,  
Hon. Secretary.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons interested in dogs, poultry, and pigeons are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on THURSDAY, next 27th inst., at 6 P.M. to discuss the advisability of holding a combined show in the near future. Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

## NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 27th January last will begin on the 17th February, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communication or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely: 01, 04, 14, 18, 22, 24, 37, 48, 55, 66, 69, 72, 73, 81, 93, is a drawn Bond.

Mr. Tuyue Pai ..... Manager.  
Mr. D. R. McEuen ..... Sub-Manager.  
Mr. Li Hui Yin ..... Assistant Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.  
F. A. AGLEN  
Inspector General of Customs.

## NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

IN connection with the first drawing of the above Loan holders of the Bonds are requested to note that Coupon No. 8 maturing on the 13th April, 1919, will be available for payment to the extent of TWO-THIRDS of its value any time on or after the 17th February, 1919. The remaining third of the value will be held to represent the unexpired period from date of redemption to date of maturity and no claim for interest will be admitted in respect thereto.

F. A. AGLEN;  
Inspector General of Customs.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

## 行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... 12,270,500.00

Reserve Funds ..... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES

PEKING: Hailin, Tungchow,

Ningpo, Chohien, Pahien, Niulien,

Ningmen, Hanmen, Lihua, CHIHLI:

Tientsin, Paochien, Lutai, Tsinhaiien,

Sangfang, Shantung, Tsinhai, Tsin-

hien, Chohien, Weisien, MANCHU-

RIA: Changchun, Moukden, Kirin,

Taitsihs, Newchong, Linyuan, Hsien-

Heho, Hsining, Loosanfu, Harbin,

Dahli, Antung, Tschili, Chinhsien,

Sifien, Kungchien, Liuyoung, Fuyu,

Yenchi, Kaiping, HUPER: Han-

kow, Shan, Liang, Chang-

sha, KIANGSU: Shanghai, Nanking,

Hsinch

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE,  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA ETC.

TO  
MAESSELES & LONDON.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

SS.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"SELLORI"	9th April	10th May	22nd May

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

SS.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Bombay about	Due London about
"DILWARA"	17th March	2nd April	

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp;c.

SS.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Shanghai about	Due Moji, Kobe &c.
"DILWARA"	3rd March	Shanghai only	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

Wireless on all steamers.

For Passage Rates, Hand Books, Freight, &amp;c. apply to:

E. V. D. PARKE, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co., Ltd.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAUN KAISHA)

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

SS. "BOLTON CASTLE" FOR NEW YORK Sailing about beginning of March.  
For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hong Kong.

For Freight &amp; further particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAVA. KIJOUN MARU due on or about 3rd Mar.

FOR JAPAN. BORNEO MARU due on or about 10th Mar.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON. Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

CELEBES MARU. Monthly service, taking cargo on through bills of lading with transhipment at Batavia to Company's steamers.

BURMA MARU. Monday, 3rd March.

MARESELES. Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

HIMALAYA MARU. End of March.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY. Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BURMA MARU. Monday, 3rd March.

BATAVIA, SAMARAN, SOUTHBAYA. Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE. Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

PEKING MARU. Monthly service calling at MELBOURNE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular service calling at intermediate ports in Japan and the Philippines—OVERLAND POINT U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railways.

AFRICA MARU. Saturday, 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.

MEXICO MARU. Monday, 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.

HAIPEHON. The 1st month service.

TATIKU MARU. Wednesday, 28th February.

JAPAN PORTS. NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA.

DAIHOJI MARU. Thursday, 27th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOSHU MARU. Thursday, 27th Feb. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

JOSHIN MARU. Monday, 24th Feb. at 9 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

E. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 &amp; 745.

## SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

## MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, Feb. 5.

Kalemek R. (\$5) ...	6.50	7.00
Kempas (\$2) ...	7.75	8.15
Kluang (\$5) ...	8.50	9.00
Lonus (\$3) ...	8.00	8.50
Malak Pinda ...	2.85	3.00
Malakoff (\$2) ...	4.40	4.60
Mandal-Tekong (\$1) ...	0.70	0.80
Morgul (\$5) ...	8.00	8.25
New Berendat (\$2) ...	4.00	4.25
Perak (\$5) ...	7.50	8.00
Pajam (\$3) ...	11.00	12.00
Panai (\$1) ...	1.80	1.60
Parit Perik (\$1) ...	2.60	2.75
Perak River (\$1) ...	2.60	2.75
Perak Balang (\$10) ...	2.75	4.70
Perak (\$1) ...	0.70	0.80
Perak Lintang (\$10) ...	1.10	1.25
Perak Rodella (\$5) ...	10.00	10.75
Perak Jelutong (\$1) ...	0.65	0.75
Perak Kail (\$1) ...	1.01	1.10
Perak Kapong (\$2) ...	2.05	2.15
Perak K. B. (\$1) ...	0.65	0.75
Perak Timah (\$10) ...	11.00	
Perak Sinar (\$5) ...	7.50	8.00
Perak Lintang (\$10) ...	1.10	1.25
Perak Rodella (\$5) ...	10.00	10.75
Perak Jelutong (\$1) ...	0.65	0.75
Perak Kail (\$1) ...	1.01	1.10
Perak Kapong (\$2) ...	2.05	2.15
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Perak Lintang (\$10) ...	1.10	1.25
Perak Rodella (\$		





## COMMERCIAL

## JAPANESE TESTIMONIAL TO BRITISH MERCHANTS.

"Unscrupulous practices of merchants are now a subject of attention in Japanese commercial circles," according to the Osaka "Mainichi," which proceeds in the following strain, according to the "Japan Chronicle's" translation:—

"The collapse of speculation since the conclusion of the armistice has checked commercial transactions throughout the world, leading to the cancellation of many contracts for the re-sale of articles under contract. This collapse was due to the disappointment of the expectation that the war would continue long. It has rendered it impossible for some Japanese merchants to execute contracts with foreign customers, and they have been compelled to cancel them."

"At the same time it is true that not a few foreign merchants have resorted to similar unscrupulous practices cancelling their contracts to buy from Japan. There has been much denunciation of Japanese practices, but there has been no criticism of foreign practices. Japanese merchants may have themselves to thank for this state of things, but it is none the less true that this is disadvantageous for them."

"It is said that some Japanese merchants contemplate making investigations with regard to unscrupulous practices by foreign merchants with a view to giving them publicity both at home and abroad. In this connexion, however, it should be noted that British merchants are an exception. It is said that Japanese have sustained considerable losses owing to the cancellation of contracts by merchants in South America, Australia and India, and some American merchants. In these cases not only is the stipulated penalty not paid, but the goods already sent and received are not paid for."

"Some Japanese companies have despatched representatives to the foreign countries concerned in order to settle such disputes, but it is not known whether any satisfactory settlement will be possible. In the circumstances the unscrupulous practices of foreign merchants are now a subject of special attention in Japanese commercial circles."

## POTASH.

Potash is essential for fertilisers and in certain industries, particularly dyes, drugs and glass production. There are no known natural deposits in Britain. Germany possesses large natural deposits, and we depended for our pre-war supplies of 30,000 tons per annum entirely on potash brought in from the Strassburg Mines. The war put an end to this source of supply, and it became necessary to find alternative sources. Investigation revealed the fact that 50,000 tons of potash were going to waste every year, in the dust or fume from blast-furnace gases. The problem of collecting these dusts was a difficult one. The only known method was the Huber-Beth system—a German invention. This was complicated and required a large amount of steel and labour. The design has been modified to ensure greater reliability, lower capital cost and a small quantity of steel. Plant in hand, and those in course of erection without these modifications, should produce 18,000 tons of potash per annum. In addition, the Ministry has initiated an entirely new method of gas cleaning for the collection of potash-bearing dust from blast-furnace gases. Two large-sized plants are being erected at two blast-furnace works, which should produce about 1,000 tons per annum. It is confidently hoped when these are working, similar plants will be extensively installed, and a considerable increase in potash production obtained. Other sources of potash from what is now waste material, in cement kiln gases and spirit liquors—the liquors derived from washing raw wool—are being investigated. Whilst it is too soon to say definitely that we shall become entirely independent of outside supplies, we are a long way on the road. Given "a hand," material and wisdom, we ought to reach the goal of complete independence in a comparatively short time. Germany had relied on her practical monopoly in Europe of natural deposits of potash to enable her to bargain for the recovery of her world market. She will be disappointed. British enterprise and judicious Government assistance have taken that power from her. This is a particularly gratifying example of industrial development. The extraction of the fine dust will not only provide an invaluable supply of potash, but the process of cleaning the fine gases makes the gas available as a source of power. If there were no question of utilising the dust for potash it would still be worth the while of blast-furnace proprietors to install cleaning plants for this purpose alone. "Engineering."

## COMMERCIAL

## CHINESE RIGH FOR JAPAN.

Concerning the import of Chinese rice to Japan no agreement has been so far reached between the Japanese and Chinese authorities. According to a telegram from Peking, dated February 3, although the Chinese Government is in receipt of a proposal from the Japanese authorities, it is not in a position to give a definite reply, reports the "Japan Chronicle's" translation:—

"The Chinese Government may be able to collect some export duty on the rice that is designed to be exported to Japan, but this will not pacify the Chinese people, who believe that China's rice should be kept for her own people and that the old law prohibiting export should be maintained in operation."

## SPECULATION IN IMPORT DRAFTS.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has recently lowered exchange rates considerably, the present selling rate on New York showing a decline of 5/8 and the buying rate \$1 as compared with the rate at the end of last year. The London exchange has also declined by 9/16 in the buying rate and by 5/16 in the selling rate. Even the present rates, however, are considerably higher than the pre-war figures. The New York rates, for instance, showing an advance of \$3, and a further decline is accordingly expected. It is said that some traders are trying to make capital out of this state of the exchange market, by selling import bills now with the intention of buying them back when the rate has sufficiently declined. There are said to be increasing signs of this kind of speculation. On the other hand, the Yokohama Specie Bank is wary of taking import bills as there is every indication of a further decline, but it is said that it is very difficult for the bank to distinguish genuine import bills from speculative bills.

## SUNGKE KARI RUBBER.

The net profit for the year, after writing off £492 for depreciation on buildings, machinery, etc., and charging £1,574 for income tax in Sumatra, amounted to £12,870; carry forward, £13,892; less excess profits duty, £11,886; directors' extra remuneration, £590; war charities, £105; dividend on preference shares to June 30, 1917, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, £700; reserve for manager's and staff's commissions, £1,55. It was proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on the ordinary shares for the year, £3,913; to transfer to reserve account £3,000; to carry forward, subject to Nederlands-Ladies war profits tax for period to June 30, 1917 (if any) £5,407. In the "event" of the above recommendations being approved dividend warrants were to be posted on the 20th inst. In conformity with the scheme inaugurated by the Rubber Growers' Association, the output commencing from January 1 has been restricted by 20 per cent as compared with the quantity harvested during 1917, the total rubber crop harvested for the financial period to June 30 being 324,003 lbs. For the current financial year the output is provisionally estimated at 300,000 lbs. Owing to the shortage of freight from Sumatra ports it has not been possible to transport the produce from the company's estate with the usual promptitude. That portion of the crop which was shipped to the United Kingdom and America has been sold at an average net price for all grades of approximately £1.10d. per lb.

## MITSUI MATCH COMPANY.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is projecting the establishment of a match company in Dairen with a capital of Y500,000, with the object of controlling supplies of phosphorus matches in Manchuria and Siberia. The site of the proposed company has already been purchased, and the construction of the factory will soon be commenced. Supplies of Japanese phosphorus matches to Manchuria amount to about Y2,000,000 a year, the principal suppliers being the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Messrs. Masuda & Co., Messrs. Sato & Co., and the Chinese merchants in Osaka. There is apt to be competition in price between these merchants, which is having the effect of deteriorating the quality of the merchandise. If a manufacturer makes matches in Dairen, the commercial centre of Manchuria, he will have a considerable advantage over his rivals, because the cost of production is lower, on account of the greater facility in regard to supplies of timber used for making matches. It is said that some time ago the Diamond Company of America started investigations into the possibilities of the match trade in Manchuria and Siberia, and has been making arrangements with a view to controlling supplies of matches in this part of the world. It seems that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has a similar plan under contemplation, its idea first taking shape in the projected establishment of a match company in Dairen. It is understood that this concern will receive supplies of machinery, together with experts from the Japan Match Company, of Kōbe, with which the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is intimately connected.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, February 21, 1919:—

From Address  
Shanghai Kuchwan Wenchus  
West Street.  
Amoy Tantingpo c/o Tokioota.  
Shanghai Taishanlong Winglock  
Street.  
Amoy Kiew.  
Shanghai Kai.  
Captain Monkman S.S.  
Shantung.  
Kagoshima Kawaguchi Captain Mik.  
Amoy Yat.  
Shanghai Gain Hongkong Hotel.  
Shanghai So Ching Saikwanyuen  
518 Shihlongyuen.  
Tokyo Tongchong.  
Shanghai Tanyook Bowab 66 Queen  
Road.  
Yokohama Richard Thompson Hong  
kong Hotel.  
Shanghai Klenfing.  
Kobe Azancot.  
Amoy McLaren Passenger S.S.  
Suming.  
Kobe Stavroff Elburg.  
T. KRING,  
Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E.E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, February 21, 1919:—

From Address  
Fabel Motorship  
Libby Maine Alameda California.  
Forsee Manila.  
Miss Vandervweep Soerabaja.  
Thompson Hongkong Hotel Tientain.  
J. K. GIBSON,  
Superintendent.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st February, 1919:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS	
LEVEL	1918.
Yuan 29 ft. 6 in. below	22 ft. 9 in. below overflow.
Yuan 29 ft. 6 in. below	20 ft. 8 in. below overflow.
Yuan Intermediate 61 ft. 6 in. below overflow.	61 ft. 6 in. below overflow.
Wong Nei Chung, M.D.	10 ft. 4 in. below overflow.
Wong Nei Chung, M.D.	10 ft. 1 in. below overflow.
Wong Nei Chung, M.D.	17 ft. 6 in. below overflow.
Total	1,021,300 1,011,190
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January:—	
1918.	1919.
Estimated population ...	151,780 151,730
Consumption per head ...	770,000 774,200
Estimated population ...	151,780 151,730
Consumption per head ...	770,000 774,200
Wong Nei Chung, M.D.	1,177,000 1,172,000
Total	1,177,000 1,172,000
Consumption of water in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January:—	
1918.	1919.
Estimated population ...	151,780 151,730
Consumption per head ...	770,000 774,200
Estimated population ...	151,780 151,730
Consumption per head ...	770,000 774,200
Kowloon Gravitation   Reservoir	10,546 10,431
Consumption of water in Kowloon, in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January:—	
1918.	1919.
Estimated population ...	102,620 102,621
Consumption per head ...	10,260 10,261
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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE RAIDER WOLF.

Reader's Service to the China Mail.  
(Continued from Page 1.)

20 SUBMARINE COMMANDERS  
WANTED FOR MURDER.

LONDON, February 21st.  
Reader learns that the Commission which was appointed to investigate into submarine activities procured sufficient evidence to convict twenty submarine commanders of murder. Seven commanders have very bad records and the opinion is that they surrendered for trial by an Allied Naval Tribunal should be included in the Armistice terms.

## BOLSHEVIK REVERSES.

LONDON, February 21st.  
A British North Russia official communique says:

"The Allies with very slight casualties, carried out a successful operation in which Shcoja, 60 miles southward of Murkva, on the Murman railway, was torpedoed.

The Bolsheviks suffered heavily. Fifty were killed and eighty taken prisoners. Much material was captured, including machine-guns, rifles and rolling-stock.

## RED CROSS PLANS.

PARIS, February 21st.  
At a Conference of the Presidents of the Red Cross Societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, it was decided to appoint a Committee to draw up a programme covering a wide field of activity, including questions appertaining to general hygiene, tuberculosis and also to the welfare and hygiene of children. The scheme should provide the organisation of flying columns ready to proceed to any part of the world with doctors, supplies and with food, when famine or disease breaks out.

The working headquarters will probably be established at Cannes.

## CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION.

PARIS, February 21st.  
M. Poincaré conversed lengthily with M. Clemenceau this afternoon.

M. Clemenceau sleeps in an armchair at night, as the recurrent position on the bed causes coughing. His condition is satisfactory.

PARIS, February 21st.  
A Bulletin issued this morning states that M. Clemenceau was rather restless last night. After receiving forty visitors yesterday, he is a little more fatigued to-day. He is absolutely forbidden to speak. His temperature is 98.7; pulse normal.

## TURKISH LOSSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 22nd.  
Official returns show that the Turkish war losses were:

Killed ..... 437,000  
Wounded ..... 408,000  
Prisoners ..... 104,000

## SPIRITS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 22nd.  
The British made several arrests in connection with the ill-treatment of Kriegs-prisoners.

LONDON, February 21st.  
The Press Bureau states: The Cabinet has decided that the quantity of spirits to be released shall be increased by 50 per cent.

## SILVER.

LONDON, February 23rd.  
The silver market is steady.

## ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1919.  
KOYO MARU, Jap., 840 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Kitajima, U.S.A.  
Wanchow.

HATHONG, Brit., 1,270 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Evans, D. Lapraik & Co. wharf.

BRISBANE, Brit., 716 tons, from Quinon, Capt. McLellan, Currie and Clarke, A.S.

KWONG YING, Chi., 407 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Paus, Su Kong wharf.

PERANANG, Brit., 1,012 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. J. T. Jones, Bonham Strand, Chi.

PIERRE MICHEL, Brit., 157 tons, from Docks, Capt. Paus, Hong Kat, Chi.

ELLENDEA, Brit., 4,558 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Andrews, B. & S.

SHI SHING, Brit., 1,419 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Muir, Kung Yuen, C40.

TAI MING, Brit., 237 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Williams, Kwong Wink, wharf.

## CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 24, 1919.  
HSIN TAH, Chi., 10 a.m., for Canton, China Merchants.

YUSON, Brit., 9.30 a.m., for Shanghai, J.M. & Co.

TIJIPANAE, Dutch, 11 a.m., for Batavia, via Bantam, J.C.L.

HSIANG CHOW, Brit., 1 p.m., for Wuhan.

ER TESLAUS, Brit., 10 a.m., for Singapore, R. & S.

IRIBUSAN MARU, Jap., 7 a.m., for Tsinan, M.R.K.

JOSEN MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for Keelung via Swatow, U.S.A.

MISHIMA MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for London via Singapore, N.Y.K.

SUTYANG, Brit., noon, for Canton, B. & S.

KOYO MARU, Jap., 8 p.m., for Keelung, O.S.K.

TOYO MARU, No. 1, Jap., noon, for Canton, O.S.K.

TAIWONG, Dutch, 5 p.m. for Bangkok, T.C.I.

## FEBRUARY 25, 1919.

CHIPEHNG, Brit., noon, for Tsinan, J.M. & Co.

LIAN, Brit., 10 a.m., for Bangkok, via Swatow, B. & S.

AGAMENON, Brit., 6 a.m., for Singapore, B. & S.

HOL. KONG, Chi., 6 a.m., for Shanghai, China Merchants.

ATRIOT, Brit., 1 a.m., for Koko, Malaya.

PIERRE MICHEL, 6 a.m., for Haiphong via Paitan, Hing Fat.

NAM WAI, Port, 8 a.m., for Hollow, Dr. Pak Leung.

## NOTICES.

## POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unino, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.  
Manila and U.S.A. — Per SHINYO MARU.

SATURDAY, March 1.  
Straits — Per DILWARA.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.  
Bangkok — Per NANYO MARU, No. 2.

5 p.m. Saigon — Per LIENSHING, 5 p.m.

Hoihew and Pakhoi — Per ALICORNE, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao — Per SOSHU MARU, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 27.  
Swatow and Straits — Per TAMING, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China — Per SUYIANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow — Per HATTAN, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands — Per YUENSANG, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 1.  
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco — Per COLOMBIA, Registration 216, p.m., Letters 3 p.m.

Bangkok — Per NANYO MARU, No. 2, 5 p.m.

Saigon — Per LIENSHING, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao — Per SOSHU MARU, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 27.  
Swatow and Straits — Per TAMING, 9 a.m.

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FRIDAY, February 28.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow — Per HATTAN, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands — Per YUENSANG, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 1.  
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C., Per AFRICA MARU, Registration 1145 a.m., Letters 1230 p.m.

Shanghai and North China — Per CHENAN, 2 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai and North China — Per TIMANOEK, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 2.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao — Per AMAKURA MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 4.  
Shanghai and North China — Per TEAN, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 6.  
Haiiphong — Per KAI FONG, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China — Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.

## REVOLTING STORY FROM EAST AFRICA.

From East Africa, the British Government has received information of a revolting incident highly rare in British Colonial history.

writes a correspondent to the London "Daily News." An East African

insisted some time last year was dis-

covered stealing four or corn from

the stores of a white man — Mr. H. E. Watts, of Lumbwa. The native was

then subjected to the most frightful

floggings.

According to the evidence in the

court, the man was first flogged by

Mr. Watts, and later on an em-

ployee, another white man named

Betschart, associated himself with

the punishment. After the first flog-

ging, it was stated in evidence, the

native was thrown into a pond and

taken out and flogged, this treatment

being repeated until the native was

unable to stand. He was then car-

ried to the house of the white man,

Betschart, where he was "spread-

ed" under a bed, each hand and

foot being tied to one of the bed-

posts. During the night Betschart

was seen carrying away from the

farm the body of the native, and on

the next day was observed taking a

can of petroleum and some wood and

making a fire, upon which it im-

mediately transpired he attempted to

burn the body.

In September Watts and Betschart

were placed on trial at

Nakuru, when the jury rejected the

charge of murder brought against

them, and found them guilty only of

"simple larceny" and "hust" respec-

tively. The judge then "bound over" Betschart in a sum of 1,500

rupees for good behaviour for twelve

months, and Watts was fined 1,000

rupees, or six months' rigorous im-

prisonment. The fine in the latter

case has, it is understood, been paid.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET  
Feb. No. 1743.

FEBRUARY 24, 25 & 26, 1919.

FRANK KEENAN  
IN

RULER OF THE ROAD.

HAROLD LLOYD

OVER THE FENCE.

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 489.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FEBRUARY 24, 25 & 26.